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Spices, viz: Nutmeg's, Saff, Sphaceard, Camomile, Flowers  
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**WE CHALLENGE**  
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We do not pretend to have discovered some Root  
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Weak Lungs, Indisposition, Dyspepsia, Discharge of  
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For sure there is no common among the Clergy, they  
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For the aged and infirm, or for the parents of a weak  
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As a Beverage, they are useful in all cases, and  
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THEY ARE THE ONLY CURE, BUT PREVENT DISEASE  
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Mrs. CHERRIS, Clergyman and Temperance advocate, a member of ladies' societies, should assist in spreading their influence by distributing BIBLES over the land, and thereby effectually aid in banishing Drunkenness and Vice.

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MRS. O'BRIEN is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable winter hats in Velvets, Silks, Silk etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact no reasonable price can be given for the splendid quality of her goods.

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We have a stock for the spring season, and being willing to make good a statement in respect of millinery we are giving away our Bonnets to all customers who will exchange them for new ones, without paying charge.

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The annual meeting was held at his old vacation home, near Madison, Wis., where he had lived three years, would announce to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that he is prepared to accept any kind of job belatedly offered him.

REFERENCES.

GRACE HARRISON AND MILLER.  
OWEN  
A Hyatt Smith, Janesville, S J Clark, Chicago, Ill.  
E Q Hobbs, " J R Clark, Colfax, N.  
W North, " J A Leland, " "  
O W Norton, " D Ernst, Waterville,  
D E Touchette, " Clark & Evans, W Troy,  
J B Van Hook, " "  
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CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE Annual Meeting of the Boardholders held by the holders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's stock was held at the office of the company, 201 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., on Monday, June 19, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and officers, and for the transaction of any business that may be presented.

Myself WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Preside





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From the Armies.

Nothing later is known of what Halleck is doing. Gen. McClellan's army is within five miles of Richmond. Gen. Banks is safely across the Potomac, but Washington is declared to be in danger, and the whole country is expected to volunteer to defend it. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have set the example.

#### Important from Banks' Department.

The news is bad from the Shenandoah valley. The enemy have defeated a Maryland regiment at Front Royal, and their three generals, Jackson, Johnson and Ewell have united their forces and driven Gen. Banks and his army out of the valley and across the Potomac, at Williamsburg, into Maryland. Banks is said to have had only 4,000 troops left under his command, the remainder having been taken from him to reinforce McDowell to supply the place of those detached from the latter's command to join McClellan. Yet the friends of the latter were not satisfied, but wanted all the troops in the department sent to Yorktown.

The enemy is in large force in the Shenandoah valley, and fears are entertained for the safety of Baltimore and Washington. All the sacrifices of life and money to obtain possession of the valley of Winchester have been thrown away, and the whole work is to be done over again. The information from contrabands, a week ago, was to the effect that the enemy had withdrawn from the region of Fredericksburg and left for the west and northwest. What was McDowell doing that he did not follow? Why stay at Fredericksburg, doing nothing?

#### The Result of Conciliating Rebels.

The secessionists at Baltimore, when they heard of the reverses of the federal troops in the Shenandoah valley, commenced a riot to aid by confusion and terror the advance of the rebel troops. These are the people whom the government has conciliated and petted ever since the rebellion commenced. Great care has been taken that they should not be "irritated" by coercive measures, and behold the reward. They are just as ready to assassinate Union men as they were in April, 1861. And this is the kind of people, all over the country, whose feelings and whose "rights" have been so tenderly dealt with by the administration and most of the generals of our armies. The result is just what has been anticipated by those who were in favor of a "vigorous policy" from the beginning. All is not lost yet, if that weak policy shall be promptly abandoned; but if it is not, there is not a particle of use in waging the war another week.

**CANAL STEAMERS.**—One of the new canal steamers, built to run between Rome and New York in connection with the Rome and Waterbury railroad, passed Syracuse on Sunday forenoon, on the way from Ogdenburg, where she was constructed, to New York, with a cargo of 130 tons of wheat and pork. The vessel is named Piermont, and is one of nine or ten soon to be in service for the same owners.

**THE COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.**—Mr. Cathbert Bullitt, named for collector of the port of New Orleans, is a native of Kentucky, but for 20 years has been a resident and merchant in New Orleans. He is the brother of Alexander Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune, and married a daughter of Maunsel White, being himself a partner in the firm of Maunsel White & Co. He has been from the first one of rebellion loyal and true to the Union. He kept the old flag flying upon his house long after secession was rampant in the city, and until compelled to allow it taken down. Determined still to signalize his sentiments as a loyal son of Kentucky, he caused the arms of Kentucky, with their significant motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," to be displayed conspicuously upon the walls of his residence. Regard for his personal safety compelled him at length to leave the city, and he will return to New Orleans clothed with authority from the government, to which his fidelity has been thus proved, and will be welcomed by not a few there, who, while treason held the sway, were obliged to be silent when the utterance of their sentiments jeopardized their property and lives.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straight-bodied, and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance from the parish.

"Are you sure, deacon," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?"

He said he believed he had done so; but if any had been omitted, the omission could be easily corrected.

VERSATILITY OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—A contemporary says they can repair locomotives, print and edit newspapers, frame saw-mills, build plank roads, cut out canals for a river, transport steamers by land, and write graphic letters and articles for the Atlantic, and a variety of other things, too numerous to mention; but they can't cook.

**FORT RILEY, Kansas, May 19.**  
**EDITORS GAZETTE.**—That there is nothing certain in a soldier's life was made pretty certain yesterday, by an order countermanding all previous orders relating to our going to New Mexico. The order was received by the 13th with cheers and rejoicings although there were a large number who were in favor of going, and to such the order did not seem to be special interposition of Divine Providence as to the others. However the order looks as if we might have some fighting to do ere long, and that I may safely say, please all. Tomorrow at 8 a. m., the 12th and 13th will leave Fort Riley for Leavenworth city and from thence proceed to Tennessee, although the last item is not positively certain. The Kansas troops now stationed here will do the same. We shall have a goodly amount of transportation, as mules by the thousand and wagons by the hundreds have been collecting here for the past month for the Mexican expedition. The 13th regiment will leave but very few sick men, a much less number than it would have left if we had gone to New Mexico. At present there are only eight or ten in the hospital, although there are many more who are unfit for duty. Yesterday, Ransom Rolfe, of Co. F, died very unexpectedly, after a very short illness. He was taken sick immediately after being relieved from guard duty. I know of none who are now considered dangerously ill.

Our stay here at Fort Riley has been pleasant, notwithstanding we have been out of the world as regards society and its concomitants. We have been here during the pleasant part of spring, and every thing around us has looked fresh and beautiful with new life. We have had a good camp ground, good spring water and warm dry weather. These things were enough to make us contented after we had suffered from cold and snow from the first of last December till we left Fort Scott, and from rain, mud and damp atmosphere while we were at Lawrence. The march from here to Leavenworth, 135 miles, is not at all dreaded by the men. No one who has enjoyed civilized society regrets leaving a place where there is no society, no railroads, no telegraph, where the men all wear buttoned colored clothes, and the women don't wear hoops, where there are no good cigars and no ice. I think that the men of the 13th had made up their minds to go without these luxuries, with that resignation so becoming in a soldier, but now that the change in our prospects is so great we of course feel quite jubilant.

Captains Lauderdale and Pratt left us last Thursday, the former because he was sick, and the latter because he did not wish to go to New Mexico and accordingly resigned. Lieut. Nichols, of Co. A, was appointed ad-decamp to General Mitchell, but as the Mexican brigade is among the things that were he will probably rejoin his company.

Tell our friends to write to us at Leavenworth. We shall be there when you get this letter.

From the Richmond Whig.  
**Owning Up.—The Rebels Do Lie.**

Why the reporting of a battle by telegraph, by letter, or by word of mouth, should deprive a man of every particle of common sense, or every spark of principle, we know not; but the fact is so. A battle is no sooner begun than we are notified by a "reliable" dispatch that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured." This we heard in regard to Donelson, Elkhorn, Shiloh, and nearly every battle that has been fought. It has been claimed that the people of the north are liars, and that we of the south are traitors. This is a delusion. We are fast learning to tell as many lies, as big lies, as foolish and self-evident lies as the Yankees. Everybody knows that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured" means that the confederates will be defeated next day. But why choose a preposterous falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say "the advantage is so far on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up." Or, when the stories of passengers are given, why not sit them, rigidly rejecting all that savors of the least doubt, and reporting only what is well authenticated? Why raise false hope and false joy in the people?

Another piece of stupidity on the part of our newspaper and telegraph men is the unending puffing of this or that general. Endless ridicule has been heaped upon Mr. Davis by comparing him to Washington; and we have been pained to see Mr. Breckinridge victimized by dispatches from the battle field of Shiloh. Hindman had his loss considered that Breckinridge "won important honors" by having everyone of "his clothes shot away," his "horse killed," and even "his hat swept down"—notwithstanding which (the frightful deprivation of his hat) he fought undismayed. We mean no disrespect to Breckinridge; quite the contrary. We are only saying that his friends should permit the reporters to make him cut such a jackassical figure in history.

Unless we can go back to the old habit of telling the truth and using moderate language, quit "shaking Savannah with an earthquake" from a fort that surrendered after four men were wounded, and cease to imitate the bombastical and mendacious fling of the Mexicans and Chinese, we had better shut up the telegraph offices and suppress the newspapers. Let us show to the world that we are southerners—lovers of truth, and of plain honest speech, or else let us go back to the Yankee we so much resemble. The country is sick of the inebriate nonsense of the knaves and fools who pretend to report our battles.

**THE TOWN OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON DISMEMBERED.**—The vandalism that the rebels have everywhere displayed, throughout the war, would not warrant us in any event or under any circumstances expecting them to stay their ruthless hands; but if there was one spot on the face of this green earth one could expect them to hold sacred, it would surely be the grave of the woman that gave Washington to the world. But the monument above it they have used for target practice, and the plain white shaft, on whose base is inscribed, "Mary, the Mother of Washington"—a name that should deter any from approaching it save with uncovered head—is shattered with leaden balls, and defaced with the rudely carved names of rebel renegades.—*Fredricksburg, Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Generals more anxious to return loyal fugitive slaves to rebel masters, than to win victories, make up in hatred of abolitionists what they lack in hatred of traitors.

#### Saturday Night's Report.

**MADISON, May 24.**  
Gov. Salomon has, to-day, issued a proclamation calling for another regiment of infantry. Persons who can recruit companies or parts of companies in the shortest possible time are invited to apply for recruiting appointments, as the time allowed for the organization is short. In many respects, particularly as to pay of officers, this new regiment, (the 20th) will be a desirable one, and it will be thoroughly officered.

**BALTIMORE, May 24.**  
American's Fort Monroe correspondence.—It is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. Hunter left Norfolk, who have come in and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, who did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in, to-day, says there must be nearly 1,000 scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army. The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk tomorrow morning, and the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old navy station. The walls of the navy yard buildings are in a solid condition and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being moved, but the rapid action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal. Numerous wrecks sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the captured Merrimack. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

#### Last Night's Report.

**WASHINGTON, May 25.**  
Dispatches received by the war department state that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester, this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The enemy is reported to be in large force. It is reported that the rebel force have left Richmond, and moved north to take the offensive.

**BALTIMORE, May 25.**  
It is reported that Burnside has taken Raleigh, N. C. The secessionists in Baltimore have been exulting over the reported defeat and death of Col. Kenly. The announcement that Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause. Great excitement in the city; two have been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say—"you have your way now, but we will have ours soon." Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which suffered most belonged to Baltimore. Many arrests have been made by the police.

1:30 P. M.—The mob attempted to hang a man in Monument Square, but was prevented by the police.

5:40 P. M.—The crowd increases this P. M. Several people were chased and knocked down. After passing by the police the crowd thinned; all now quiet.

**McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.**  
From army correspondence of the Associated Press. The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge by our artillery, yesterday, was followed, to-day, by a reconnaissance composed of the 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d cavalry. Thirty men of the 4th Michigan succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana and a brigade of the enemy, and attacked them unexpectedly, killing about 60, wounding 15 and capturing 31. We lost one killed, one mortally wounded and six slightly wounded.

To-day, Stoneman's brigade, together with Davidson's, advanced from New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Ellison's Mills on Bull Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of rebels with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry. It was claimed that the people of the north are liars, and that we of the south are traitors. This is a delusion. We are fast learning to tell as many lies, as big lies, as foolish and self-evident lies as the Yankees. Everybody knows that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured" means that the confederates will be defeated next day. But why choose a preposterous falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say "the advantage is so far on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up." Or, when the stories of passengers are given, why not sit them, rigidly rejecting all that savors of the least doubt, and reporting only what is well authenticated? Why raise false hope and false joy in the people?

By steamer Torry arrived from Newbern we learn that the American flag was raised in Raleigh, some few days ago, by the citizens. No particulars received. The news was brought by flag of truce.

**BEFORE CORINTH, May 25.**  
A reconnoitering party from Pope's command had a skirmish, yesterday, resulting in a complete rout of three rebel regiments, with a loss of their knapsacks, blankets and unwarlike and several killed and wounded, and six prisoners taken. The regiments fled in confusion across the creek. Our loss is four wounded.

**NASHVILLE, May 25.**  
Cotton sold Saturday at 22c for gold and 25c for Union and Planters' Bank notes. Planters refuse all other money for cotton.

**WASHINGTON, May 24.**  
Dispatches received at the war department at 10 o'clock, to night, from Banks at Winchester, state that he moved from Strasburg to Winchester to secure his stores and trains. His advance guard arrived there at 5 o'clock, all safe. A strong attack was made on the train at Middletown by the rebels, but they were repulsed. We lost five wagons which the rebels abandoned. Banks will return immediately to Strasburg.

Col. Kenly, commanding the forces at Front Royal, was wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement had been received. The enemy occupy Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas railroad at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

A dispatch from McClellan to the war department states that there were three skirmishes to-day. We drove the enemy from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers, 600 prisoners taken and 50 killed. Our loss 10 killed and wounded. Two squadrons of the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Maj. Clerden, were sent up the river and destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. Mechanicsville, now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond.

**SUNDAY, May 25.**  
Gen. Negley's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this they had to engage the rebel General Stewart's brigade. Our loss 2 killed and 6 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 50.

Contrabands from Richmond say the inhabitants are leaving for Danville. All capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain.

**HEADQUARTERS, Martinsburg, May 25—4 P. M.**

The rebels attacked us at day-break in great force, estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. Our right and left wing stood well for a while,

when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and were ordered to withdraw. They passed through town in considerable confusion, but re-formed and continued the march in good order to Martinsburg, 22 miles distant. Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under General Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. (Signed,) N. P. BANKS.

**WASHINGTON, May 25.**  
McClellan reports he is in front of Richmond. Halleck has been joined by Gen. Curtis' forces. A dispatch received, to-night, states that Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport. Gen. Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry. The city is intensely excited by the intelligence from the valley of the Shenandoah. Banks fought very hard six hours. The rebels are understood to be advancing from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Our troops are being reinforced. Rumors say that Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnston. It is also stated that there is still another force besides him. Prompt means have been taken to meet the emergency.

**Vicksburg, May 21.**  
The federal commander ordered the removal of the women and children from this city in 24 hours. The mayor has asked until Friday the 23d at eight o'clock. This morning there are ten boats below. The City of Brooklyn and Hartford passed Natchez this morning.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis Appeal deplors the death of Col. Ingraham of Van Dorn's staff, inhumanly butchered by the federals in a skirmish on the 9th.

The same correspondent says Beauregard is about to confer the order of the southern cross of honor on a private of the 9th Texas, for gallant conduct—the first to receive the much coveted badge of distinction.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 18th says the grocery stores are moved away except one, and the stock in that will be exhausted in a two or three days. It becomes a serious question where the groceries are to be procured after this.

The Raleigh Register says Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived on the 11th, under escort of Senator Gwin, of California, accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Kearny, Mrs. Gwin, son and daughter.

The Arizona Times says Sibley's command has been dismounted in a starving condition. Two companies were cut off and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fe.

The Appells' Corinth correspondent says Butler's infamous order has fired our army. The guide of the federal spies was shot at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Charleston Courier of the 12th congratulates the citizens on Charleston being four times stronger than New Orleans.

Large consignments of stone from Columbia and the interior, and iron bridges and other material, will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approaching within shelling distance of the city.

A correspondent at Jackson, Miss., in a despatch dated the 18th, says five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday, at noon. The commander sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the city. The answer was if you want the city come and take it. The fleet then communicated with the commander. The federal authorities demanded, it is supposed, the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburg, which were promptly and pointedly refused; after which their gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of their gunboats, for the purpose of opening a bombardment.

The following is a general order which was found by pickets:

For the information of this army, the following general order No. 28, of the federal officer, Maj. Gen. Butler commanding at New Orleans, will be read on dress parade:

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS May 15th.**—As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies, of New Orleans, in return for the most scurrilous non-interference, and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of  
MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.

**GEN. C. STROCK, A. G.**  
Men of the south, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by ruffianly soldiers of the north? To whom is given the right to treat at pleasure the ladies of the south as common harlots? Arouse, friends! and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our houses and disturbers of our family ties.

**G. T. BEAUREGARD,**  
General Commanding.

From Batesville, we learn through reliable sources that 10 regiments of the enemy at Batesville have left for St. Louis, via Iron-ton, and that all the federal troops on this side of White River have recrossed that stream. The same force that required two days to cross on this side crossed back in one night.

It is reliably reported that but 7,000 federals now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

**CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 24th.**  
Dispatches from Col. Daniels of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, dated Camp Lagrange, Louisiana, contain accounts of the capture of the rebel General Daniel E. Miller on the St. Francis River, laden with stores of provisions and a company of troops for Memphis.

The Colonel captured the pickets of the boat and came upon the boat itself before it was out of rifle shot distance. In return to command to lay to, the enemy sent a volley of musketry. Col. Daniels then brought to bear upon them a brass six pounder, which after sending one shot through her hull and another through her wheel-house, killing Lieut. Col. Lewis and one private, and wounded three others, and causing the steamer to surrender. About sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was one Col. None of the federals hurt.

**HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.**  
The Memphis Appeal says Gov. Pettis, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

A sergeant and 20 men, deserters, arrived last night. During the last two days nothing has transpired except picket skirmishing, and that is quite light.

It has been expected at headquarters that Beauregard would make an attack any morning in general engagement. It is positively known that Beauregard intended making a general attack but found our left too strong.

when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and were ordered to withdraw. They passed through town in considerable confusion, but re-formed and continued the march in good order to Martinsburg, 22 miles distant. Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under General Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. (Signed,) N. P. BANKS.

#### To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)  
Head-quarters, Martinsburg, May 25, 6:40 P. M.

A prisoner captured this p. m., says that the force in our rear is to be strengthened and that their purpose is to enter Sid. at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here.

The all passed the Potomac safe, 35 miles, and after making a march of 35 miles. Signed,  
N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

**WASHINGTON, May 25.**  
Ordered that by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President took military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further ordered and directed; that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business. By order of the secretary of war. Signed,  
M. C. MEIGS.

**Philadelphia, May 25th.**  
Governor Curtin to-day issued the following proclamation:

**Head-quarters, Penn. Militia, May 25th.**  
General Order number 23.—On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of regiments throughout the commonwealth, muster without delay all military organizations, within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

**New York, May 25.**  
Herald's correspondence from Banks' division, writes that 7,000 men had been added to the rebel force in the Shenandoah valley, and that the whole force was said to number from 18,000 to 20,000, with 34 pieces of artillery, one of which was a 24-pound rifled gun.

On the 9th of May he said there was a large rebel force in the mountains in their vicinity, but that Gen. Banks had enough men to keep them in check, but it appears that, on the 15th both Gen. Shields and Gen. Geary were withdrawn from Gen. Banks' command and their troops transferred to McDowell.

In a letter of the 17th we find these generals and their forces had left to join McDowell, that two days previously a union had been effected between the commands of the rebel Gens. Johnson, Jackson and Ewell, and they were marching upon the divided and reduced forces of Gen. Banks. The telegraph now brings us the intelligence that Gen. Banks has fallen back before a superior force of the rebels, who are occupying the whole of the Shenandoah valley, which has cost us so much trouble to rescue from their clutches.

**WASHINGTON, May 25.**  
Times' special.—We have passed a very exciting day in Washington. The intelligence received last evening, to the effect that Gen. Banks had fallen back from Strasburg to Winchester, was understood to indicate rather a precautionary measure on his part than the result of any immediate movement of the enemy. The tidings of this morning, announcing the occupation of Winchester by Jackson and the withdrawal of Banks, after an engagement of six hours, in the direction of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, placed matters in a new light, and aroused serious apprehensions, not only for the safety of his little command, but for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the city of Baltimore, and even the capital.

Later in the day, the reports of the riot in Baltimore, and the rout of the entire force of Banks, the quick march and overwhelming numbers of Jackson's force, greatly intensified the excitement. The secessionist sympathizers, too greatly elated to conceal their joy, openly expressed their belief that the hosts of Jeff. Davis will over-run Maryland and the District within twenty-four hours. The reports of routing in Baltimore, doubtless grossly exaggerated, have given the enemies of the Union here increased boldness, this evening. At no time since the disaster of Bull Run have they been so vaunting and defiant; among loyalists the feeling is one of great regret, that by somebody's blunder our force in the valley of the Shenandoah could have been so seriously set back and in consequence given such a decided advantage. Great sympathy is expressed for the Union men of Winchester and vicinity.

**SATURDAY NIGHT, May 24.**  
**SENATE.**—The tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs was struck out. The tax on railroads, steamboats and ferries was amended so as to make the tax on carriages and steamboats 3 per cent of the gross receipts for passengers, on horse railroads and ferry boats one and half per cent; the gross receipts for passengers on the toll bridges, 3 per cent of the gross earnings; the tax on insurance companies was amended so as to tax fire and marine insurance companies 3 per cent on the gross receipts for premiums or assessments. Having referred the 105 sections the senate adjourned till Monday.

**BALTIMORE, May 25.**  
During the day 100 persons were knocked down in different parts of the city. In one or two cases ropes were brought out, and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked was Robt. McLane, late minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city. They report that they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashby and several regiments of infantry. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued till night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first light and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west, destroying the principal bridge on the west side of the river. He made another stand, and Knapp's battery moved the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired in all nearly 200 rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but lay on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal. His effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks. A member of Knapp's battery, who escaped, says the Maryland regiment fought bravely, and that Col. Kenly led them frequently to bayonet charges. He also says that on the third approach of Ashby he displayed a white flag, until with pistol range, when Col. Kenly ordered to cease firing—the white flag was then thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing and refusing all quarter. Lieut. Col. Duspaine and Major Miller are both reported wounded and prisoners.

The following is published, this morning, by the governor, as commander-in-chief:

#### A PROCLAMATION.

**STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.**—The wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the government and liberty, menace again the national capital. They have attacked and routed Maj. Gen. Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The president calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order, issued from the office of the adjutant general, to report on Boston Common, tomorrow. They will march to relieve and save their brethren and friends in company with loyal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts and strengthen their hands and inspire the government and people.

Given at headquarters in Boston this Sunday, evening, May 26th.

**JOHN ANDREWS.**

**BALTIMORE, May 26.**  
The excitement continues, this morning, and all who utter disloyal sentiments are knocked down.

**WASHINGTON, May 25.**  
The following is the latest received at the war department from Gen. Banks:

**WILLIAMSPORT, May 25.**  
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning. The news of your movements south has unquestionably caused them to look to their safety. Your dispatch was read to the troops, this morning, amid the heartiest cheers. Signed,  
N. P. BANKS.

**CAPE RACE, May 26.**  
Steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Saturday night. The Canada arrived out of the harbor of New York and Boston on the 14th. The captain, New Orleans

was regarded with some doubt, but generally admitted and treated as a decided triumph for the north, though many contend that it will not materially affect the issue. Breadstuffs dull, flour 6dals lower, provisions flat.

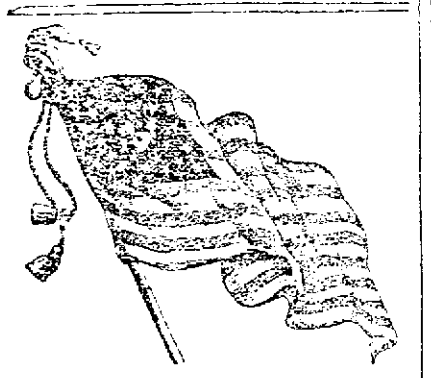
**BALTIMORE, May 26.**  
The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape in the fight at Front Royal: About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro mounted on horseback came dashing into camp, crying out that the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround and cut you off. At first the men laughed at him, saying they had waited so long for them that they did not believe a word of it. As soon however, as Col. Keely saw the man he became satisfied of their approach. The long roll was beaten and the men responded, springing hastily to arms and forming in line of battle by companies. Very soon the rebels made their appearance, and strange to say, not a single shot was fired by the pickets of the 1st Maryland regiment, it might have been in consequence of a sudden turn of the road that they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which mustered about 40 men.

In the meantime the lieutenant colonel of the 29th infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy. The battery was soon engaged and discharged shot and shell for near two hours, until nearly all its ammunition had been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficiency; unable, however, to withstand such overwhelming force the order was given to retire which was done, and the entire column moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the 5th New York cavalry, about 60 strong.

While passing over the bridge the captain distinctly saw the rebel forces. There was a very strong column of cavalry, about four squadrons, eight companies, and two regiments of infantry, of this force, two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order for double quick was given, and the federals took to the pike, where another stand was made. Col. Keely addressing the men and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying a black flag. Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag.

A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New





Forever float that standard wheel!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

From the Armies.

Nothing later is known of what Halleck is doing. Gen. McClellan's army is within five miles of Richmond. Gen. Banks is safely across the Potomac, in Washington is declared to be in danger, and the whole country is expected to volunteer to defend it. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have set the example.

Important from Banks' Department.

The news is bad from the Shenandoah valley. The enemy have defeated a Maryland regiment at Front Royal, and three generals, Jackson, Johnson and Ewell have united their forces and driven Gen. Banks and his army out of the valley and across the Potomac, at Williamsburg, into Maryland. Banks is said to have had only 4,000 troops left under his command, the remainder having been taken from him to reinforce McDowell to supply the place of those detached from the latter's command to join McClellan. Yet the friends of the latter were not satisfied, but wanted all the troops in the department sent to Yorktown.

The enemy is in large force in the Shenandoah valley, and fears are entertained for the safety of Baltimore and Washington. All the sacrifices of life and money to obtain possession of the valley of Winchester have been thrown away, and the whole work is to be done over again. The information from contrabands, a week ago, was to the effect that the enemy had withdrawn from the region of Fredericksburg and left for the west and northwest. What was McDowell doing that he did not follow? Why stay at Fredericksburg, doing nothing?

The Result of Conciliating Rebels.

The secessionists at Baltimore, when they heard of the reverses of the federal troops in the Shenandoah valley, commenced a riot to aid by confusion and terror the advance of the rebel troops. There are the people whom the government has conciliated and petted ever since the rebellion commenced. Great care has been taken that they should not be "irritated" by coercive measures, and behold the reward. They are just as ready to assassinate Union men as they were in April, 1861. And this is the kind of people all over the country, whose feelings and whose "rights" have been so tenderly dealt with by the administration, and most of the generals of our armies. The result is just what has been anticipated by those who were in favor of a "vigorous policy" from the beginning. All is not lost yet, if that weak policy shall be promptly abandoned; but if it is not, there is not a particle of use in waging the war another week.

CANAL STEAMERS.—One of the new canal steamers, built to run between Rome and New York in connection with the Rome and Waterbury railroad, passed Syracuse on Sunday forenoon, on the way from Ogdensburg, where she was constructed, to New York, with a cargo of 180 tons of wheat and pork. The vessel is named *Piermont*, and is one of a line or ten soon to be in service for the same owners.

THE COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. October Bullitt, named for collector of the port of New Orleans, is a native of Kentucky, but for 20 years has been a resident and merchant in New Orleans. He is a brother of Alexander Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune, and married a daughter of Maudslayi White, being himself a partner in the firm of Maudslayi & Co. He has been from the first a sort of rebel loyal and true to the Union. He kept the old flag flying upon his house long after secession was rampant in the city, and until compelled to allow it taken down. Determined still to signalize his sentiments as a loyal son of Kentucky, he caused the arms of Kentucky, with their significant motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," to be displayed conspicuously upon the walls of his residence. Regard for his personal safety compelled him at length to leave the city, and for his Union principles he became a refugee. He will return to New Orleans clothed with authority from the government, to which his fidelity has been thus proved, and will be welcomed by not a few there, who, while treason held the sway, were obliged to be silent when the utterance of their sentiments jeopardized their property and lives.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straight-backed, and most exemplary person submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance in the parish. "Are you sure, deacon," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed he had done so; but if any had been omitted, the omission could be easily corrected.

VARIETY OF THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—A contemporary says they can repair locomotives, print and edit newspapers, frame saw-mills, build plank roads, cut out canals for a river, transport steamers by land, and write graphic letters and articles for the Atlantic, and a variety of other things, too numerous to mention; but they can't cook.

The grand jury at Galena, after a three days' session, failed to find a bill of indictment against anybody. The case is without a precedent in that region.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—That there is nothing certain in a soldier's life was made pretty certain yesterday, by an order countermanding all previous orders relating to our going to New Mexico. The order was received by the 13th with cheers and rejoicings although there were a large number who were in favor of going, and to such the order did not seem to be special interference of Divine Providence as to the others. However the order looks as if we might have some fighting to do ere long, and that I may safely say, please all. Tomorrow at 8 a. m., the 12th and 13th will leave Fort Riley for Leavenworth city and from thence proceed to Tennessee, although the last item is not positively certain. The Kansas troops now stationed here will do the same. We shall have a goodly amount of transportation, as mules by the thousands and wagons by the hundreds have been collecting here for the past month for the Mexican expedition. The 13th regiment will leave by very few sick men, a much less number than it would have left if we had gone to New Mexico. At present there are only eight or ten in the hospital, although there are many more who are unfit for duty. Yesterday, Ransom Reile, of Co. F, died very unexpectedly, after a very short illness. He was taken sick immediately after being relieved from guard duty. I know of none who are now considered dangerously ill.

Our stay here at Fort Riley has been pleasant, notwithstanding we have been out of the world as regards society and its comforts. We have been here during the pleasant part of spring, and everything around us has looked fresh and beautiful, with new life. We have had a good camp ground, good spring water and warm dry weather. These things were enough to make us contented after we had suffered from cold and snow from the first of last December till we left Fort Scott, and from rain, mud and damp atmosphere while we were at Lawrence. The march from here to Leavenworth, 135 miles, is not at all dreaded by the men. No one who has enjoyed civilized society regrets leaving a place where there is no society, no railroads, no telegraph, where the men all wear buttoned colored clothes, and the women don't wear hoops, where there are no good cigars and no ice. I think that the men of the 13th had made up their minds to go with-out these luxuries, with that resignation so becoming in a soldier, but now that the change in our prospects is so great we of course feel quite jubilant.

Captains Larderdale and Pratt left us last Thursday. The former because he was sick, and the latter because he did not wish to go to New Mexico and accordingly resigned. Lieut. Nichols, of Co. A, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Mitchell, but as the Mexican brigade is among the things that were he will probably rejoin his company. Tell our friends to write to us at Leavenworth. We shall be there when you get this letter.

From the Railroad and Whig.  
Owning Up—The Rebels Do Lie.

Why the reporting of a battle by telegraph, by letter, or by word of mouth, should deprive a man of every particle of combat, seems to me every spark of poetry. We know not, but the fact is so. A battle is no sooner begun than we are notified by a "reliable" dispatch that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured." This we hear in regard to Donelson, Elkhorn, Shiloh, and nearly every battle that has been fought. It has been claimed that the people of the north are liars, and that we of the south are truthful. This is a delusion. We are fast learning to tell as many lies, as big lies, as foolish and self-evident lies as the Yankees. Everybody knows that "the whole army of the enemy will certainly be killed or captured" means that the confederates will be defeated next day. But why does a pretentious falsehood to convey disagreeable truth? Why not say "the advantage is so far on our side, but the battle is not decided yet; the enemy's reinforcements may come up." Or, when the stories of passages are given, why not sift them, rigidly rejecting all that savors of the least doubt, and reporting only what is well authenticated? Why raise false hope and false joy in the people?

Another piece of stupidity on the part of our newspaper and telegraph men is the inordinate puffing of this or that general. Endless eulogies has been heaped upon Sir David Cameron, and the name of Washington; and we have been told to see Mr. Lincoln bridge victorized by dispatches from the battle field of Shiloh. Hindman had his leg shot off, but this is a small matter when we consider that Breckinridge "won immortal honors" by having everyone of "his clothes shot away," his "horse killed," and even "his hat swept down"—notwithstanding which (the rightful deprivation of his hat) he fought undismayed. We mean no disrespect to Breckinridge; quite the contrary. We are only angry that his friends should permit the reporters to make him out such a jackassical figure in history.

Unless we can go back to the old habit of telling the truth and using moderate language, quit "shaking Savannah with an earthquake" from a fort that surrendered after four men were wounded, and even to initiate the bombastic and ridiculous lingo of the Mexicans and Chinese, we had better shut up the telegraph offices and suppress the newspapers. Let us show to the world that we are southerners—lovers of truth, and of plain honest speech, or else let us go back to the Yankee we so much resemble. The country is sick of the inane nonsense of the knaves and fools who pretend to report our battles.

THE TOMB OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON DISCOVERED.—The vendition that the rebels have everywhere displayed, throughout the war, would not warrant us in any event or under any circumstances expecting them to stay their ruthless hands; but if there was one spot on the face of this green earth one could expect them to hold sacred, it would surely be the grave of the woman that gave Washington to the world. The monument above the grave was used for target practice, and the plain white shaft, on whose base is inscribed, "Mary, the Mother of Washington"—a name that should deter any from approaching it save with uncovered head—is shattered with leaden balls, and defaced with the redly carved names of rebel renegades.—*Fredricksburg Cor. M. F. Times.*

Generals more anxious to return loyal fugitive slaves to rebel masters, than to win victories, make up in hatred of abolitionists what they lack in hatred of traitors.

Saturday Night's Report.

MADISON, May 24. Gov. Salomon has, to-day, issued a proclamation calling for another regiment of infantry. Persons who can recruit companies or parts of companies in the shortest possible time are invited to apply for recruiting appointments, as the time allowed for the organization is short. In many respects, particularly as to pay of officers, this new regiment, (the 20th) will be a desirable one, and it will be thoroughly officered.

BALTIMORE, May 24. American's Fort Monroe correspondence.—It is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. Huger left Norfolk, who have come in and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, who did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in, to-day, says there must be nearly 1,000 scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army. The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk tomorrow morning, and the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up the position at the old navy station. The walls of the guard yard buildings are in a solid condition and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being moved, but the rapid action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal. Numerous wrecks sank in the harbor and river by the rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the old and new Monitor. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Dispatches received by the war department state that Gen. Banks was attacked at Winchester, this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The enemy is reported in large forces. It is reported that the rebel force have left Richmond, and moved north to take the offensive.

BALTIMORE, May 25. It is reported that Burnside has taken Raleigh, N. C. The secessionists in Baltimore have been exulting over the reported defeat and death of Col. Kenly. The announcement that Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause. Great excitement in the city; two have been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say—"You have your war now, but we will have ours soon." Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. The intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiment which suffered most belonged to Baltimore. Many arrests have been made by the police.

1300 P. M.—The mob attempted to hang a man in Monument Square, but was prevented by the police.

5410 P. M.—The crowd increases this P. M. Several people were chased and knocked down. After arrest by the police the crowd thinned; all now quiet.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24. From army correspondence of the Associated Press.

The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of New Bridge by our artillery, yesterday, was followed, to-day, by a reconnoissance composed of the 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d cavalry. Thirty men of the 4th Michigan succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana and a brigade of the enemy, and attacked them unexpectedly, killing about 50, wounding 15, and capturing 13. We lost one killed, one mortally wounded and six slightly wounded.

To-day, Stoneman's brigade, together with Davidson's, advanced from New Bridge up the Chickahominy to Ellison's Mills on Bull Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of rebels with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The 8th and 9th Georgia regiments, under Howell Cobb, were posted here to arrest our advance to Mechanicsville. After about 150 rounds from our artillery, the rebels withdrew; a portion of Davidson's brigade followed, but night coming on, they encamped within 600 yards of the enemy.

At daylight the batteries on both sides opened, but the fire was too hot for the rebels and they retreated.

Fort Monroe, May 24. By steamer Torrey arrived from New-Berke we learn that the American flag was raised in Raleigh, some few days ago, by the citizens. No particulars received. The news was brought by flag of truce.

Efforts CORINTH, May 25. A reconnoitering party from Pope's command had a skirmish, yesterday, resulting in a complete rout of three rebel regiments, with a loss of their knapsacks, blankets and haversacks and several killed and wounded, and six prisoners taken. The regiments fled in confusion across the creek. Our loss is four wounded.

NASHVILLE, May 25. Cotton sold Saturday at 22 1/2 for gold and 25 for Union and Planters' Bank notes. Planters refuse all other money for cotton.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Dispatches received at the war department at 10 o'clock, to-night, from Banks at Winchester, state that he moved from Strasburg to Winchester to secure his stores and trains. His advance guard arrived there at 5 o'clock, all safe. A strong attack was made on the trains at Middletown by the rebels, but they were repulsed. We lost a few wagons which the rearmers abandoned. Banks will return immediately to Strasburg.

Col. Kenly, commanding the forces at Front Royal, was wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement have been received. The enemy occupy Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupied a strong position on the Manassas railroad at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

A dispatch from McClellan to the war department states that there were three skirmishes to-day. We drove the enemy from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan again finished the Louisiana Tigers, 300 prisoners taken and 50 killed. Our loss 10 killed and wounded. Two squadrons of the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Maj. Clerderine, were sent up the river and destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. Mechanicsville, now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond.

SUNDAY, May 25. Gen. Neely's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this they had to engage the rebel General Stewart's brigade. Our loss is 2 killed and 6 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 50.

Contrabands from Richmond say the inhabitants are leaving for Danville. All capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain.

when two regiments broke lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and were ordered to withdraw. They passed through town in considerable confusion, but re-formed and continued the march in good order to Martinsburg, 22 miles distant. Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Gen. Sedgwick and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry, under General Hatch, and two battalions of artillery. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. (Signed.) N. P. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 25. McClellan reports he is in front of Richmond. Halleck has been joined by Gen. Curtis' forces. A dispatch received, to-night, states that Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport. Gen. Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry. The city is intensely excited by the intelligence from the valley of the Shenandoah. Banks fought very hard six hours. The rebels are understood to be advancing from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Our troops are being reinforced. Rumors say that Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnston. It is also stated that there is still another force besides him, 20,000 men, who have been taken to meet the exigency.

Vicksburg, May 21. The federal commander ordered the removal of the women and children from this city in 24 hours. The mayor has asked until Friday the 23d at eight o'clock. This morning there are ten boats below. The City of Brooklyn and Hartford passed Natchez this morning.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis Appeal describes the death of Col. Ingraham of Van Dorn's staff, inhumanly butchered by the federals in a skirmish on the 9th.

The same correspondent says Beauregard is about to confer the order of the southern cross of honor on a private of the 9th Texas, for gallant conduct—the first to receive the much coveted badge of distinction.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 18th says the grocery stores are moved away except one, and the stock in that will be exhausted in a two or three days. It becomes a serious question where the groceries are to be procured after this.

The Raleigh Register says Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived on the 11th, under escort of Senator Gwin, of California, accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Kearny, Mrs. Gwin, son and daughter.

The Arizona Times says Sibley's command has been discomfited in a starving condition. Two companies were cut off and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fe.

The Appeals' Corinth correspondent says Butler's infamous order has fired our army. The guide of the federal spies was shot at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Charleston Courier of the 12th congratulates the citizens on Charleston being four times stronger than New Orleans. Large consignments of stone from Columbia and the interior, and iron bridges and other material, will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approaching within shelling distance of the city.

All southern papers condemn Butler's cowardly and infamous order, but do not publish it.

A correspondent at Jackson, Miss., in a dispatch dated the 18th, says 1,000 Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday, at noon. The commander sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the city. The answer was if you want the city come and take it. The fleet then communicated with the commander. The federal authorities demanded it is supposed, the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburg, which were promptly and pointedly refused; after which their gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of their gunboats, for the purpose of opening a bombardment.

The following is a general order which was found by pickets:

For the information of this army, the following order was issued by the federal officers, Maj. Gen. Butler commanding at New Orleans, will be read on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW ORLEANS May 15th.—As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies, of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of  
Maj. Gen. BUTLER.  
Geo. C. STROCK, A. A. G.

Men of the south, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by rascally soldiers of the north? To whom is given the right to treat with pleasure the ladies of the south as common harlots? Accuse, friends! and drive back from our soil these infamous intruders of our houses and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed.)  
G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.  
Little Rock, May 24.

From Batesville, we learn through reliable sources that 10 regiments of the enemy at Batesville have left for St. Louis, via Irons, and that all the federal troops on this river are now ordered to the mouth of the stream. The same force that required 10 days to cross on this side crossed back in one night.

It is reliably reported that but 7,000 federals now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 24th. Dispatches from Col. Daniels of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, dated Camp Lagrange, Donlin County, contain accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer Daniel E. Miller on the St. Francis River, laden with stores of provisions and a company of troops for Memphis.

The Colonel captured the pickets of the boat and came upon the boat itself before it was out of rifle shot distance. In return to command to lay to, the enemy sent a volley of musketry. Col. Daniels then sent of White River have sent six brass six pounders, which after sending one shot through her hull and another through her wheel-house, killing Lieut. Col. Lewis and one private, and wounded three others, and causing the steamer to surrender. About sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was one Col. None of the federals hurt.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24. The Memphis Appeal says Gov. Pettis, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

A prisoner captured this p. m., says that the force in our rear is to be strengthened and that their purpose is to enter Md. at two points, Harpers Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force here.

The Potomac safe, mules, trains and all, after making a march of 35 miles. Signed,  
N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.  
Washington, May 25.

Ordered that by virtue of the authority vested by an act of Congress, the President took military possession of all the railroads in the United States from and after this date until further ordered and directed; that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business. By order of the secretary of war. Signed,  
M. C. MEIGS.  
Philadelphia, May 25th.

Governor Curtin to-day issued the following proclamation:  
Head-quarters, Penn. Militia.  
Harrisburg, May 25th.

General Order number 23.—On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency, it is ordered that the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of regiments throughout the Commonwealth, master without delay all military organizations, within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

New York, May 26. Herald's correspondence from Banks' division, writes that 7,000 men had been added to the rebel force in the Shenandoah valley, and that the whole force was said to number from 18,000 to 20,000, with 34 pieces of artillery, one of which was a 24-pounder rifled gun.

On the 9th of May he said there was a large rebel force in the mountains in their vicinity, but that Gen. Banks had enough men to keep them in check, but it appears that, on the 15th both Gen. Shields and Gen. Geary were withdrawn from Gen. Banks' command and their troops transferred to McDowell.

In a letter of the 17th we find these general orders and the forces had left to join McClellan, that he had previously a union had been effected between the command of the rebel Gen. Johnson, Jackson and Ewell, and they were marching upon the divided and reduced forces of Gen. Banks. The telegraph now brings us the intelligence that Gen. Banks has fallen back before a superior force of the rebels, who are occupying the whole of the Shenandoah valley, which has cost us so much trouble to rescue from their clutches.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Times' special.—We have passed a very exciting day in Washington. The intelligence received last evening, to the effect that Gen. Banks had fallen back from Strasburg to Winchester, was understood to indicate rather a precautionary measure on his part than the result of any immediate movement of the enemy. The tidings of the morning, announcing the occupation of Winchester by Jackson and the withdrawal of Banks, after an engagement of six hours, in the direction of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, placed matters in a new light, and aroused serious apprehensions, not only for the safety of his little command, but for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the city of Baltimore, and even the capital.

Later in the day, the reports of the riot in Baltimore, and the rout of the entire force of Banks, the quick march and overwhelming numbers of Jackson's force, greatly intensified the excitement. The success of the sympathizers, too greatly to conceal their joy, openly expressed their belief that the hosts of Jeff. Davis will over-run Maryland and the District within twenty-four hours. The reports of routing in Baltimore, doubtless grossly exaggerated, have given the enemies of the Union here increased boldness, this evening. At no time since the disaster of Bull Run have they been so vaunting and defiant; among loyalists the feeling is one of great regret, that by somebody's blunder our force in the valley of the Shenandoah should have been so seriously set back and the enemy given such a decided advantage. Great sympathy is expressed for the Union men of Winchester and vicinity.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 24. SENATE.—The tax on carriages, yachts, gold and silver plate, and on dogs was struck out. The tax on railroads, steamboats and ferries was amended so as to make the tax on steamers for passengers 3 per cent of the gross receipts for passengers; on horse railroads and ferry boats one and half per cent; the gross receipts for passengers on the toll bridges, 3 per cent of the gross earnings; the tax on insurance companies was amended so as to tax fire and marine insurance companies 3 per cent on the gross receipts for premiums or assessments. Having referred the 198 sections the senate adjourned till Monday.

BALTIMORE, May 25. During the day 100 persons were knocked down in different parts of the city. In one or two cases ropes were brought out and preparations made for hanging parties to lamp posts. Two men were stabbed, but not dangerously. Among those attacked were Robt. McLane, a minister to Mexico, who was saved by the police.

Two members of Kenly's regiment have arrived in the city. They report that they were attacked by a large cavalry force under Ashby and several regiments of infantry. The fight commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued till night, when the infantry force succeeded in surrounding them. The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, he retreated to the west, destroying the principal bridge on the west side of the river. He made another stand, and Knapp's battery moved the rebels down with shell and grape. They were killed in nearly 200 rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed on an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal. His effort being to fall back in order, expecting reinforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks. A member of Knapp's battery, who escaped, says the Maryland regiment fought bravely, and that Col. Kenly led them frequently to bayonet charges.

He also says that in the third approach of Ashby he displayed a white flag, until with a pistol charge, when Col. Kenly came firing—the white flag was then thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops cutting and slashing and refusing all quarter. Lieut. Col. Dupsans and Major Miller are both reported wounded and prisoners.

BOSTON, May 26. The following is published, this morning, by the governor, as commander-in-chief:

A PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The wily and barbarous horde of traitors to the people, to the government and liberty, menace again the national capital. They have attacked and routed Maj. Gen. Banks, and are advancing on Harper's Ferry, and are marching on Washington. The president calls on Massachusetts to rise once more for its rescue and defence. The whole active militia will be summoned by a general order, issued from the office of the adjutant general, to report on Boston Common, tomorrow. They will march to relieve and encourage their brethren and friends, to oppose with fiery zeal and courageous patriotism the progress of the foe. May God encourage their hearts and strengthen their hands and inspire the government and people.

Given at headquarters in Boston this, Sunday, evening, May 25th.  
JOHN ANDREWS.

BALTIMORE, May 26. The excitement continues, this morning, and all who utter disloyal sentiments are knocked down.

WASHINGTON, May 26. The following is the latest received at the war department from Gen. Banks:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.  
We believe that our whole force, trains and all, will cross in safety. The men are in fine spirits and crossing in good order. The labor of last night was fearful. The enemy followed us last night on our march, but has not made his appearance this morning. The news of your movements south has unquestionably caused them to look to their safety. Your dispatch was read to the troops, this morning, amid the heartiest cheers.

Signed,  
N. P. BANKS.  
CAPE RACE, May 26.

Steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool 14th, via Queenstown 15th, passed Saturday night. The Canada arrived out on the 11th and the City of New York and the Orleans on the 12th. The capture of New Orleans was regarded with some doubts, but generally credited and treated as a decided triumph for the north, though many contend that it will not materially affect the issue. Breadstuffs dull, flour dollar lower, provisions flat.

BALTIMORE, May 26. The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland regiment, who succeeded in effecting his escape in the fight at Front Royal: About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro mounted on horseback came dashing into camp, crying out that the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround and cut you off. At first the men laughed at him, saying they had waited so long for them that they did not believe a word of it. As soon however, as Col. Keely saw the man he became satisfied of their approach. The long roll was beaten and the men responded, springing hastily to arms and forming in line of battle by companies. Very soon the rebels made their appearance, and strange to say, not a single shot was fired by the pickets of the 1st Maryland regiment, it might have been in consequence of a sudden turn of the road that they were surprised and captured. Company A was ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania battery, which mustered about 40 men.

In the meantime the lieutenant colonel of the 29th infantry, with a small detachment of his men, who had been acting as a pioneer corps, also formed and prepared to receive the enemy. The battery was soon engaged and discharged shot and shell for near two hours, until nearly all its ammunition had been expended. The firing was spirited, and there is no doubt of its efficiency; unable, however, to withstand such overwhelming force the order was given to retire, and the battery was ordered to move over the Shenandoah river, the rest being covered by a company of the 6th New York cavalry, about 80 strong. Whilst passing over the bridge the captain distinctly saw the rebel forces. There was a very strong column of cavalry, say four squadrons of eight companies, and five regiments of infantry, of this force, two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry were fording the stream, the water being very low. The order for double quick was given, and the federals took to the pike, where another stand was made. Col. Keely addressing the men and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as the rebel cavalry were fast pushing on and displaying a black flag. Capt. Smith states that he did not see them display the white flag.

A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry, still in the rear of the column, broke and retired, riding through the ranks of the infantry. A part of the Maryland command retired to a wheat field, and there made another stand, firing rapidly and with deliberate decision. Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, yelling like Indians. In some instances neither dying or wounded were spared, and in two instances the rebels saw the rebels draw their pistols, and shoot and displaying a black flag, lay on the road. The captain told the men they had better escape as best they could.

WASHINGTON, May 26. The latest advices from General Banks, McClellan and Halleck, up to 10 o'clock to-day, have been given to the public through the press.

BALTIMORE, May 26. Baltimore street, from Calvert to Holliday, is crowded this a. m. There is considerable excitement. The crowd is chasing obnoxious people, and occasionally beating some one. The people are demanding the display of the flags from all the newspaper offices and public buildings.—All have complied, except the News sheet, which office is closed and abandoned. The excitement is fearful and prominent secessionists have disappeared from the streets.

The military has taken part in these transactions; a recruiting office has just been opened in Baltimore street displaying a flag, bearing the inscription "Recruiting office 1st Maryland Rangers."

WASHINGTON, May 26. HOUSE.—Confession bills were taken up. Mr. Elliott in closing the general debate, remarked that it was a legal fiction to say these bills are designed to punish treason. They are designed for no such purpose, but to weaken the power of the enemy and to bring about a speedy and permanent peace they propose to deprive the enemy of the instruments of war, without which they cannot carry on the rebellion many months longer.

Mr. Kingler objected to further debate, inasmuch as he was compelled to print his remarks, and had no opportunity to deliver them. Debate here was closed, and the people at home had a right to understand our position on these great questions.

SENATE.—Mr. Henderson presented a memorial from the citizens of Southwest Missouri asking protection from guerrilla bands.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the military committee reported back the bill legalizing the acceptance of 200,000 more troops.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the secretary of war be authorized to communicate to the senate copies of any instructions to generals in pursuance to the act of August, 1861, setting free the slaves employed against the United States by their masters; also to inform the senate whether any steps had been taken to make that statute effective. Laid over.

THE MARKETS.  
New York, May 26. Flour market 5c lower; sales 8,000 barrels. Wheat market 1c better good export demand 1,000,044 Chicago spring 1,050,017 Milwaukee club.  
Stocks dull and lower, but close firmer, as 503, Tenn. 57, Mich. 75, War loan 105.

DIED.  
In Milton, May 23d, 1862, in a worn old, MINNIE WHITEHEAD, the daughter of Rev. W. C. and Mrs. R. W. Whitehead, aged 75 years, lacking one day.

played against the United States by their masters; also to inform the senate whether any steps had been taken to make that statute







LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1892.	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, way	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Hospital Wants.

Dr. J. B. Whiting, gives us the following list of articles needed in the army hospital, as the result of his observation and experience as a surgeon at Mound City:

- SHIRTS, made of bleached or unbleached cotton cloth, open in front all the way down, tied with tape instead of buttons. Wide sleeves, with hem and tape to gather about the wrist instead of wristbands.
- DRAWERS, made of same material, large, with hem and tape at the top instead of waistband, also hem and tape at the ankles.
- DRESSING GOWNS, made of cheap calico.
- SURTEES, made of carpet, high in instep.
- SOCKS, cotton or woolen.
- SWEETS, for single beds.
- PILLOWS AND PILLOW SLIPS.
- PADS, or cushions, suitable for resting broken limbs upon, say six, twelve and eighteen inches long, by four inches wide, and from one to two in thickness.
- HOLLOW CUSHIONS for bed sores.
- ANY OLD LINEN or cotton cloth, to be torn up and used as occasion requires.
- BANDAGES, 1 inch wide by 1 yard long.

2 1/2	4	3	4
4	4	4	4
3 1/2	4	4	4
4	4	4	4

All these articles are needed, and too many of them will not be furnished; but the pads or cushions for broken limbs are particularly necessary and would be peculiarly acceptable and serviceable.

The ladies of the city meet this afternoon at Lippin's Hall, and such arrangements as they will be made as will enable not only the friends of the soldiers in this city to work efficiently, but give the opportunity to all in the county who are desirous to render their aid the means of doing so.

"ARTEMUS WARD" will be here and deliver his celebrated lecture, "Babes in the Woods," Wednesday evening, May 26th, '92.

HYATT HOUSE.—The contemplated change in the management of this house has been made, and A. Hager, of Waupun, succeeds Mr. Hutton. Several changes and improvements will be made in the house; among them the addition of Mr. Baese's barber shop to the office of the hotel as a reading room. Mr. Hager has had experience as a landlord, and "The Hyatt," under his administration, will maintain its high reputation among the best hotels in the state.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Franklin Aiken, a lad ten years old, had on grey clothes. He stutters in his talk. He left home on Friday last, 23d inst, and has not been seen since the afternoon of that day. Any person giving information of his whereabouts, or returning him, will be suitably rewarded. Direct to: DARWIN AIKEN, Janesville, Wis.

GALERA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—By a change in the time table, which took place today, the accommodation train leaves at 4:45 P. M., and arrives at 10:45 A. M. The day express leaves, as before, at 10:00 A. M., but the up train arrives at 3:14.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS, May 18th, 1892.

At a meeting of the F. A. M. of the 18th. Wis. Val., J. M. Evans was placed in the chair, and U. S. Hollister chosen secretary. A committee consisting of E. W. Blake, William E. Jones, and J. T. Fish, was appointed to form resolutions regarding the death of our late worthy brother, William Johnson, who died at Lawrence, Apr. 24, 1892. A. L. 5862. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the Grand Master of the Universe, in his Divine Providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst, our late brother, William Johnson, of Fairfield Lodge No. 101, F. A. M., to the Grand Lodge above, on the 24th day of April, 1892; therefore be it,

Resolved, that in the death of our late brother, Masonry has lost a true supporter, and community a valued citizen. He was the true mason, the ardent patriot, the noble man.

Resolved, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends, in this their great bereavement; also to the lodge of which he was a member.

Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to his bereaved family to the lodge of which he was a member, to the Ashlens, Janesville Gazette, and Delavan Patriot, with requests of publication.

E. W. Blake, J. T. Fish, J. M. Evans, Pres., U. S. Hollister, Sec'y.

The Leaveforth Conservative says the real name of the great jawbreaker, Cleveland, was Metz. He used to drive stage out of Cleveland, Ohio, and hence adopted that name. He was born in that vicinity.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, CHAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS, JANESVILLE, MAY 24, 1892.

Receipts of wheat were large today and prices under a strong competition between millers and shippers and more favorable to the latter than yesterday. Flour and wheat were sold at about 50¢ bushels at 70¢ for counting and 60¢ for shipping, closing with good demand at these figures. Receipts of coarse grain fair and market unchanged.

We made up prices as follows:

WHEAT—dell at 24.00, per 50 lbs., good to prime, and 25.00 common, to fair.

COARSE—pure white dent 22.50 per 50 lbs. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18.00, and 16.00 per 50 lbs.

GRAIN—fair local and shipping demand at 18.00 per bushel.

RYE—In request at 20.00 per 50 lbs.

THIMOTHY SEED—dell at \$1.12, 50 lbs. 57.12 per 40 lbs.

POPCORN—choice Nebraska and Pinkney 25.00 per bushel, common qualities 15.00.

BETTER—choice, good to choice 20.00, 100 lbs. 4.00, 250 lbs. 10.00, 500 lbs. 20.00, 1000 lbs. 40.00.

FLOUR—choice 100 lbs. 2.00, 250 lbs. 5.00, 500 lbs. 10.00, 1000 lbs. 20.00.

FRESH NEW AND NICE GOODS!

Just Received

SMITH & BOSTWICK'S.

To the Ladies.

THE only place in this city where you can find an elegant assortment of

Alexander's Kid Gloves,

embroidered lace,

the only place in this city where you can find a beautiful stock of

Real Swiss Embroidery

for one dollar.

French Prints.

the only place in this city where you can find an elegant stock of

BLACK SILK

for one dollar.

French Gingham.

the only place in this city where you can find a beautiful stock of

FRENCH ORGANZA MUSLINS.

the only place in this city where you can find an elegant stock of

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

for one dollar.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS

for one dollar.

the only place in this city where you can find an elegant stock of

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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York.

Cash Capital and Surplus Over \$1,500,000.00.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILMARTH, President, Vice President.

JOHN MOORE, Secretary.

E. F. DIMOCK, Agent, for Janesville and vicinity.

The Wall Street Underwriter, for April, has the following:

Home Insurance Company of New York.—The annual statement of this our foremost local fire company, made up to the 1st of January last, shows a condition of such positive strength and prosperity as to challenge unqualified admiration. In a circular accompanying the statement, subscribed by Charles J. Martin, president, A. F. Wilmarth, vice president, and John Moore, secretary, those well-accredited officers very justly say: "The well-known reputation of the Home, for fair and honorable dealing, together with its capital of one million dollars, and surplus of about half a million in addition, all well invested, command it to the special favor of all who desire reliable protection in the way of insurance, either fire or otherwise."

This is not saying one word too much for their company. The Home is the crack company of our state, in high credit all over the Union, worked under a comprehensive plan, and managed with admirable skill and efficiency. The assets of the Home on the 1st of January last, amounted up to \$1,521,208.69, against an actual liability of only \$55,000.42, and moreover it is worth noting that the assets are all of the very best class. The balance in bank in cash was \$124,454.14, very nearly enough to set up an independent company, bonds and mortgages \$101,756.37, secured on real estate \$1,171,900, and then government and other stocks, equivalent to cash and convertible into cash any day, \$230,436. Any one who is not satisfied with the security of the Home as an insurance institution must be hard to please.

In 1861 the Home wrote \$106,713,148.00, taking \$829,903 premium, and paid losses \$835,775, including some losses for the year 1892. A dividend of 10 per cent was paid on the million capital, and after reserving an ample reserve fund the company shows a net surplus of \$100,144, clear over capital and claims, actual or possible, practical or theoretical.

The Home is a good "testimony" in all places to the enterprise, energy and progress of the city of New York.

CONTINENTAL INS. COMPANY.

No. 102 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital \$500,000. Surplus \$71,982.26

Total Assets \$1,071,518.26.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We take pleasure in laying before you the 25th Annual Report of the affairs of this company, with a comparative statement of its progress from year to year, together with a statement of the dividends declared to customers, the amount of Scrip Fund representing such dividends, and the net surplus accumulated, since the plan of allowing the customers of this company to participate in the profits of the business was adopted. From which it is apparent that by the plan pursued the customers of the company obtain a constantly increasing share in the smallest possible expense, and that this is obtained without any liability whatever to the insured.

Scrip Dividends Declared to Customers.

July, 1892, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1891, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1890, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1889, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1888, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1887, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1886, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1885, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1884, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1883, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1882, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1881, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1880, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1879, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1878, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1877, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1876, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1875, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1874, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1873, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1872, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1871, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1870, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1869, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1868, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1867, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1866, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1865, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1864, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1863, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1862, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1861, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1860, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1859, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1858, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1857, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1856, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1855, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1854, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1853, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1852, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1851, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1850, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1849, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1848, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1847, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1846, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1845, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

July, 1844, \$1,071,518.26, 34 per cent.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BAILEY'S.

No. 2, Myers' Block, Main Street.

Can be found a large and well assorted stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Selected and Manufactured

expressly for his retail trade, and at

PRICES LOWER

than ever before dreamed of. Below are some of his

lowest prices, commencing with:

Ladies' Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel, Gaiters at.....50c

Ladies' Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel, Gaiters at.....50c

Ladies' Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel, Gaiters at.....50c

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Ladies' Lasting, Side Lace, Spg heel, Gaiters at.....50c







**Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.**  
CIRCUIT COURT, MOBILE COUNTY.  
JAMES McCAUGHEY, assignee of the Alabama Bankers & Creditors Association, vs. J. B. Baker, C. S. Spaulding, W. O. Kayser, G. H. Altman, co-trustees of the W. D. Lodge No. 14, and J. P. D. Little, Jr., trustees of the Mortgage No. 14, and J. B. Baker, C. S. Spaulding, W. O. Kayser, G. H. Altman, and J. P. D. Little, Jr., co-trustees of the Mortgage No. 14, vs. J. B. Baker, C. S. Spaulding, W. O. Kayser, G. H. Altman, and J. P. D. Little, Jr., co-trustees of the Mortgage No. 14, and J. B. Baker, C. S. Spaulding, W. O. Kayser, G. H. Altman, and J. P. D. Little, Jr., co-trustees of the Mortgage No. 14.  
Pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of said court, rendered in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Sheriff of Mobile County, do hereby give notice that he will sell at public sale, to-wit: at the Court House in the City of Mobile, Alabama, on Monday, the 22d day of January, in said county of Mobile, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1902.  
JAMES H. DAVIS, Sheriff of Mobile County.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

TO W. S. Ames:

Y<sup>ou</sup> are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been taken against you, and your property attached to a debt, the demand of John F. Norton, amounting to one hundred dollars now, unless you shall appear before H. A. Patterson a justice of the peace, in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 24th day of May, 1892, at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt—dated this 7th day of May, 1892.

JOHN F. NORTON,  
my clerk. H. A. Patterson, Justice.

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**MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING  
ESTABLISHMENT.**



**RELIANCE WORKS**  
OF  
**Edward P. Allen & Co.**  
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)  
Nos. 280, 282 & 284 East Water Street  
**MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.**  
We are now receiving the Largest and Best selected  
stock of  
**FRENCH BURR MILL STONES**  
and  
**Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths**  
Ever brought to the western country. We are also  
prepared to furnish, of our own manufacture,  
**PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,**  
**WATER WHEELS,**  
**SHAFING,**  
**HOISTING SCREWS,**  
**LIGHTER SCREWS,**  
**DAMSONS MILL PICKS,**  
**PROOF STAPES,**  
And Mill Gearing of all Descriptions.  
Also,  
**Saw Mills,**  
**SEPARATORS & BRAN DUSTERS.**  
Estimates made to order, and REPAIRING  
done with dispatch.

Estimates furnished, and Pattern Books sent on application.  
4700N EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

**WALL PAPER!**

WE have this day received another invoice of Wall Paper, some of the most

**Stylish Patterns**

ever exhibited in this city. We know no competition in quality, style and price. O. J. DRABDON.

Corner of Jackson & Smith's new block. madsf